

Digest of Education Statistics 1997

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December 1997

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Suggested Citation

U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics. *Digest of Education Statistics 1997*, NCES 98-015, by Thomas D. Snyder. Production Manager, Charlene M. Hoffman. Program Analyst, Claire M. Geddes. Washington DC: 1997.

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CHAPTER 5

Outcomes of Education

This chapter contains tables comparing educational attainment and work force characteristics. The data show labor force participation and income levels of high school dropouts and high school and college graduates. Population characteristics are provided for many of the measures to help evaluate disparities among various demographic groups. The first set of tables contains data from the Bureau of the Census on educational attainment and income of the labor force, and data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on employment and unemployment. These tables provide information on the educational attainment of the labor force, by occupation, sex, and race/ethnicity; income, by level of education attained; and unemployment rates, by levels of education attained, sex, and race/ethnicity.

The second group of tables was compiled from Bureau of Labor Statistics reports on high school dropouts and graduates. These data show the labor force participation and college enrollment of high school students within the year after they leave school. The tabulations also provide comparative labor force participation and unemployment rates for graduates and dropouts. Additional information on college enrollment rates by race/ethnicity and sex have been included to help form a more complete picture of high school outcomes.

The third set of tables has been prepared from the Recent College Graduates and Baccalaureate and Beyond surveys from the National Center for Education Statistics, and from a Bureau of the Census survey on earnings and education. These tables provide data on employment outcomes for high school and college graduates. A table provides a salary comparison by field of college degree for the entire population. Trends in salaries received by college graduates also are featured in this section.

Statistics on educational attainment of the entire population are in Chapter 1. More detailed data on the number of high school and college graduates are contained in Chapters 2 and 3. Chapter 3 contains trend data on the proportion of high school graduates going to college. Additional data on the income of persons by educational attainment may be obtained from the Bureau of the Census in the *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has a series of publications dealing with the

educational characteristics of the labor force. Further information on survey methodologies is in the "Guide to Sources" in the appendix and in the publications cited in the source notes.

Opinions

One life goal consistently rated "very important" by young men and women was "being successful in work." A survey of 1992 high school seniors found that 89 percent of the men and 90 percent of the women rated "being successful in work" as a "very important goal." Two of the other most highly rated goals in the 1992 survey were "finding steady work" ("very important" for 87 percent of men and 89 percent of women) and "having strong friendships" ("very important" for 80 percent of both men and women). Two years later in 1994, these values continued to be highly rated by the former high school seniors. Another value that was highly rated two years after high school was "Providing better opportunities for my children" which was cited by 91 percent of the young adults as "very important" (table 374).

Labor Force

Adults with higher levels of education were more likely to participate in the labor force than those with less education. About 81 percent of adults, 25 years and over, with a bachelor's degree participated in the labor force in 1996 compared with 66 percent of persons who were high school graduates and 41 percent of those who were not high school graduates. The labor force participation rates for blacks, age 25 and older, with bachelor's degrees and high school diplomas were higher than the average for all people with similar levels of education (table 375).

Persons with lower levels of educational attainment were more likely to be unemployed than those who had higher levels of educational attainment. The 1996 unemployment rate for adults (25 years old and over) who had not completed high school was 8.7 percent compared with 4.7 percent for those with 4 years of high school and 2.2 percent for those with a bachelor's degree or higher. Among persons with at least a high school diploma, young people had

higher unemployment rates than persons 25 and over (table 377).

One year after graduating from college in 1992–93, 87 percent of those receiving bachelor's degrees were employed (73 percent full time and 14 percent part time), 4.5 percent were unemployed, and 8.5 percent were not in the labor force (table 384).

Income

Between 1990 and 1995, median annual income of male full-time workers, when adjusted for inflation, declined 4 percent. However, there was no change for female full-time workers overall. Income of men who were year-round full-time workers with 4 or more years of college increased by 1 percent, compared with a 9 percent drop for men with 1 to 3 years of high school. Income for men who had completed high school dropped by 5 percent (table 378).

Women's incomes are much lower than men's incomes, even after adjusting for level of education. The average 1995 incomes for full-time year-round workers with a bachelor's degree were \$45,266 for men and \$32,051 for women.

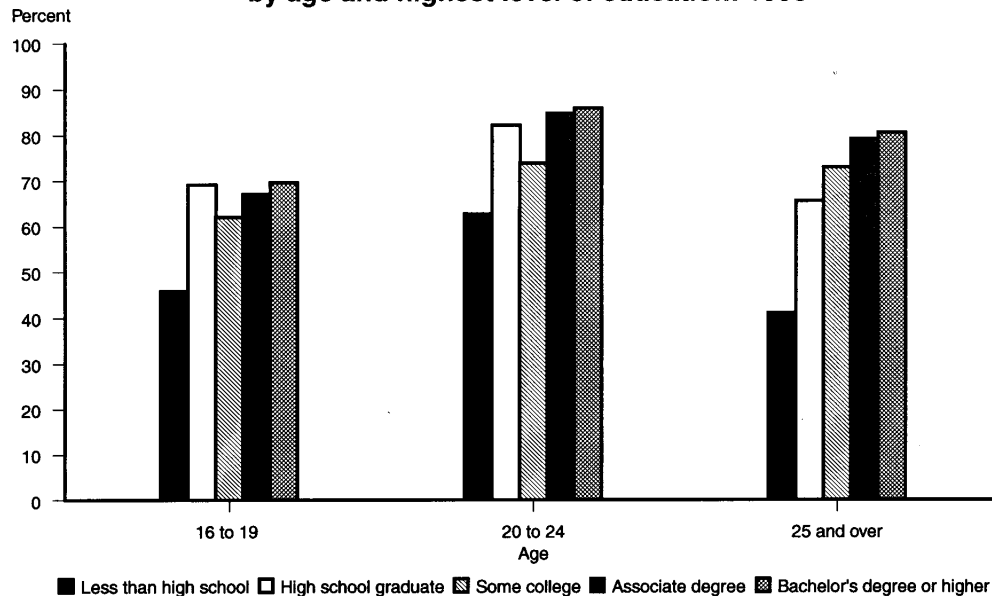
Dropouts and Graduates

The difficulties in entering the job market for dropouts, and youth in general, are highlighted by comparing their labor force and unemployment status. Only 58 percent of 1995–96 dropouts were in the labor force (employed or looking for work), and 28 percent of the labor force were unemployed. Of the 1996 high school graduates who were not in college, 78 percent were in the labor force, and 24 percent of those in the labor force were unemployed (tables 380 and 381).

About two-thirds of the college graduates of the class of 1992–93 had jobs in professional, managerial, and technical areas in 1994. The remainder were employed in nonprofessional, nonmanagerial, and nontechnical areas. Overall, about 56 percent of the employees reported that their bachelor's degree was necessary to obtain their current job (table 384).

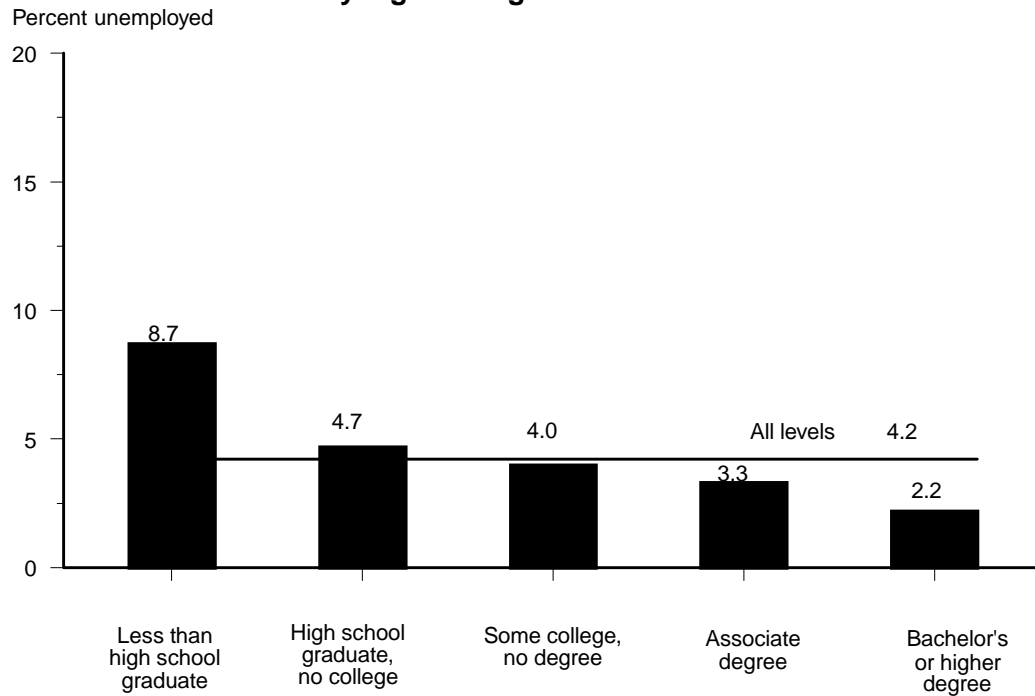
A 1992 assessment of literacy skills for adults found that about 22 percent of the adult population lacked the ability to perform simple arithmetic operations, and 21 percent could not locate a simple piece of information in a short text excerpt. Only about one-fifth of the population could solve mathematical problems requiring 2 or more steps or integrate information from complex passages (table 388).

Figure 23.-Labor force participation of persons 16 years old and over, by age and highest level of education: 1996



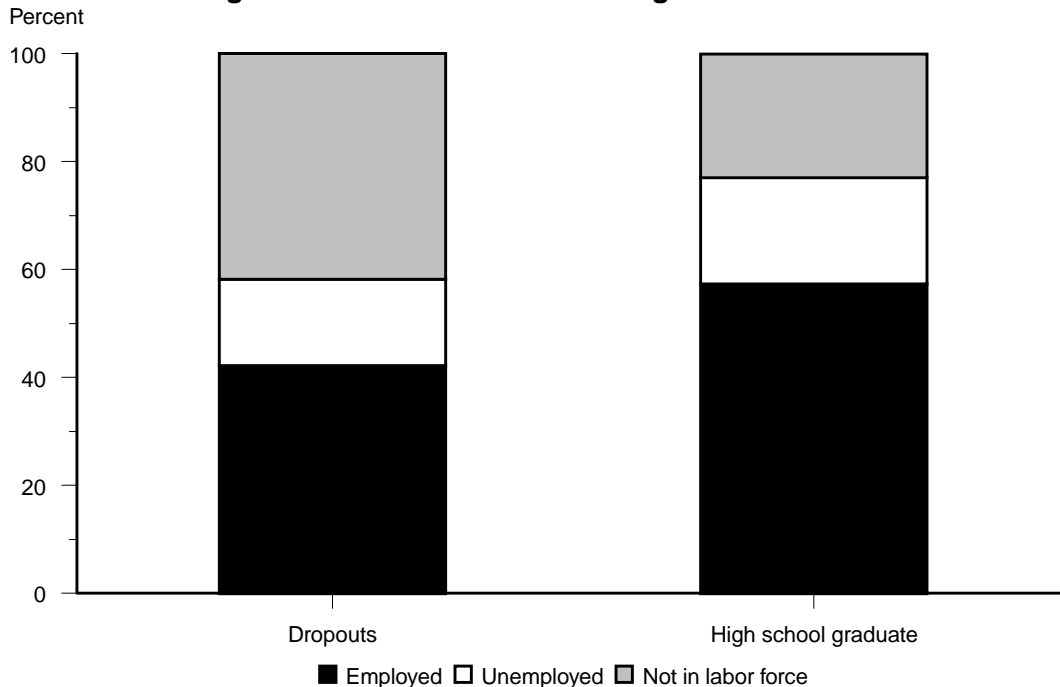
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Current Population Survey, 1996.

Figure 24.-Unemployment rates of persons 25 years old and over, by highest degree attained: 1996



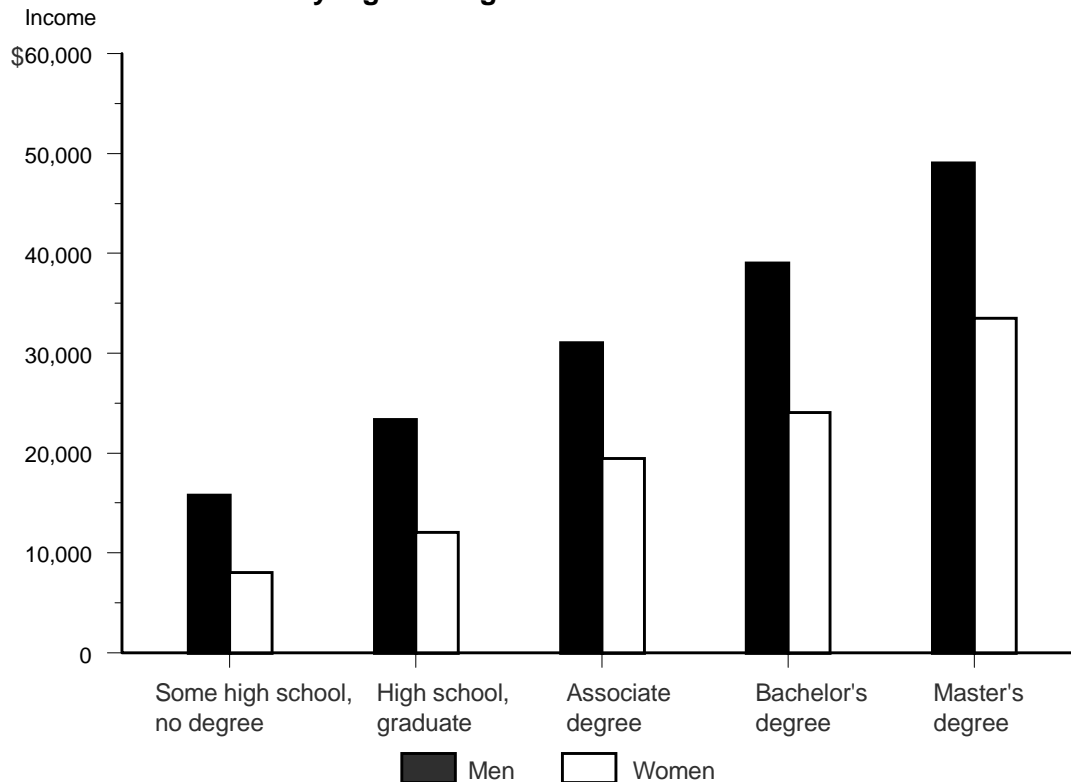
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Current Population Survey, 1996.

Figure 25.-Labor force status of 1995-96 high school dropouts and graduates not enrolled in college: October 1996



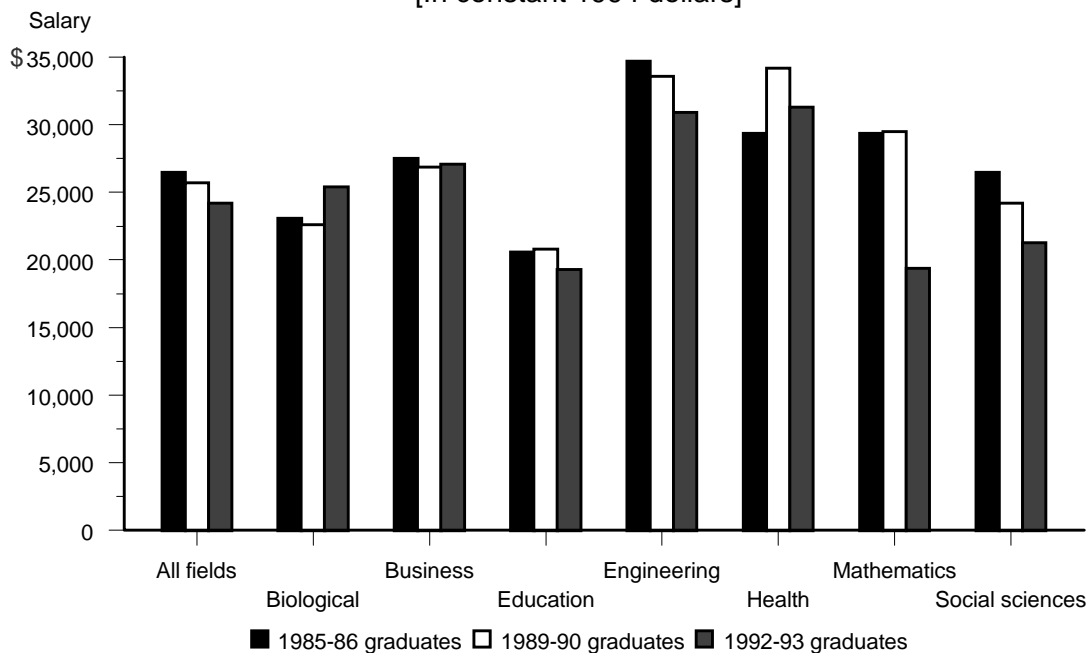
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment Status of School Age Youth, High School Graduates and Dropouts, 1996."

Figure 26.-Median annual income of persons with income 25 years old and over, by highest degree attained and sex: 1995



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, "Money Income in the United States: 1995."

Figure 27.-Salaries of recent bachelor's degree recipients 1 year after graduation, by field: 1987, 1991, and 1994
[In constant 1994 dollars]



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Recent College Graduates" surveys, 1987 and 1991 and "Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up" survey.

Table 373.—Percent of 18- to 25-year-olds reporting drug use during the past 30 days and the past year: 1979 to 1995

Drug	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Percent reporting drug use during past 30 days										
Any illicit use	38.0	—	25.3	17.9	15.0	15.4	13.1	13.6	13.3	14.2
Marijuana	35.6	27.2	21.7	15.3	12.7	12.9	10.9	11.1	12.1	12.0
Cocaine	9.9	7.0	8.1	4.8	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.3
Alcohol	75.1	66.6	70.1	64.7	62.8	63.1	58.6	58.7	63.1	61.3
Cigarettes	—	—	47.4	45.6	40.9	41.7	41.5	37.9	34.6	35.3
Percent reporting drug use during past year										
Any illicit use	45.5	—	37.4	29.1	26.1	26.6	24.1	24.2	24.6	25.5
Marijuana	44.2	37.4	34.0	26.1	23.0	22.9	21.2	21.4	21.8	21.8
Cocaine	17.0	15.9	13.6	10.5	6.5	6.7	5.5	4.4	3.6	4.3
Alcohol	84.6	80.6	84.2	79.6	78.1	80.7	75.6	76.9	78.5	76.5
Cigarettes	—	—	49.9	50.9	45.1	46.9	46.8	43.7	41.1	42.5

—Data not available or low precision; no estimate reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, "Preliminary Estimates from the 1995 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse," 1996. (This table was prepared April 1997.)

NOTE.—Due to changes in the survey instrument and administration and to improve comparability with new data, estimates for 1979 through 1983 have been adjusted and may differ from those reported in previous years.

Table 374.—Percent of 1972, 1982, and 1992 high school seniors who felt that certain life values were "very important," by sex: 1972 to 1994

Value	Percent of 1972 seniors						Percent of 1982 seniors						Percent of 1992 seniors				
	1972		1974 (2 years after high school)		1976 (4 years after high school)		1982		1984 (2 years after high school)		1986 (4 years after high school)		1992		1994 (2 years after high school)		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Being successful in work	86.5	83.0	81.2	74.9	80.3	69.7	88.2	85.5	88.7	84.2	84.0	77.2	89.0	89.6	90.1	89.9	90.3
Finding steady work	82.3	73.7	74.7	59.9	79.3	62.1	88.0	84.4	87.4	83.3	84.2	76.3	87.1	88.6	89.7	88.7	90.7
Having lots of money	26.0	9.8	17.8	9.1	17.7	9.4	41.3	24.1	35.8	20.9	27.8	16.9	45.3	29.4	35.2	39.5	30.9
Being a leader in the community	14.9	8.0	8.5	4.4	9.2	4.2	11.3	5.9	13.7	6.4	9.5	4.5	—	—	—	—	—
Correcting inequalities	22.5	31.1	16.6	18.2	16.2	17.1	11.8	11.7	13.3	13.9	10.7	10.9	17.0	23.6	—	—	—
Having children	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.0	47.0	42.7	56.3	41.4	56.2	39.0	49.2	—	—	—
Having a happy family life	78.6	85.7	83.1	86.7	84.2	86.4	81.6	86.3	86.1	90.2	86.8	87.8	—	—	—	—	—
Providing better opportunities for my children	66.6	66.2	59.5	61.6	59.8	58.8	71.0	68.7	72.1	69.9	68.4	67.4	74.5	76.5	90.5	90.3	90.8
Living closer to parents or relatives	6.8	8.2	8.3	12.4	7.7	11.9	15.0	15.7	15.6	20.1	12.9	19.8	15.2	18.7	—	—	—
Moving from area	14.3	14.6	8.3	7.4	6.7	6.4	14.4	12.8	10.5	9.1	9.0	7.4	20.7	20.1	—	—	—
Having strong friendships	81.2	78.7	76.5	74.7	76.1	72.1	80.4	79.1	80.1	79.7	76.5	75.0	79.8	80.0	87.6	88.1	87.0
Having leisure time	—	—	60.9	55.1	65.4	60.1	70.2	68.8	74.5	72.0	70.1	68.9	65.3	62.0	—	—	—

—Question not asked.

cation Longitudinal Study," second and third followup surveys. (This table was prepared June 1995.)

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Longitudinal Study," "High School and Beyond" surveys, and "National Edu-

Table 375.—Labor force participation of persons 16 years old and over, by age, sex, race/ethnicity, and highest level of education: 1996

Age, sex, and race/ethnicity	Labor force participation rate ¹						Employment/population ratio ²					
	Total	Less than high school graduate ³	High school graduate	College			Total	Less than high school graduate ³	High school graduate	College		
				Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree or higher				Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree or higher
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16 to 19 years old⁴	52.3	45.8	69.2	62.1	67.1	69.7	43.5	36.7	58.9	57.0	57.8	67.9
Men	53.2	46.9	73.1	61.2	63.7	69.7	43.6	37.0	62.0	55.4	59.3	67.0
Women	51.3	44.4	65.6	62.7	68.8	69.7	43.5	36.4	55.9	58.2	57.1	69.7
White ⁵	55.9	49.5	71.7	65.5	70.5	73.5	47.9	41.1	62.9	60.9	60.4	71.4
Black ⁵	39.2	32.9	59.8	(e)	(e)	(e)	26.0	20.5	40.9	(e)	(e)	(e)
Hispanic ⁷	43.4	37.2	64.6	(e)	(e)	(e)	33.1	27.5	51.3	(e)	(e)	(e)
20 to 24 years old⁴	76.8	62.8	82.2	73.9	84.8	85.9	69.7	50.7	73.3	68.9	81.0	81.5
Men	82.5	81.0	89.9	75.0	88.2	85.0	74.7	67.8	80.3	69.7	84.4	79.8
Women	71.3	43.5	73.7	72.8	82.2	86.5	64.9	32.5	65.6	68.2	78.2	82.4
White ⁵	79.1	65.8	84.1	76.1	86.5	87.4	73.0	55.3	76.6	71.7	83.0	82.9
Black ⁵	69.0	51.0	75.9	68.1	76.4	84.5	56.0	31.6	60.8	59.2	68.8	79.4
Hispanic ⁷	73.1	62.7	80.9	76.9	81.8	81.3	64.5	53.6	71.7	69.3	75.7	74.8
25 and older	67.0	41.1	65.6	72.9	79.2	80.5	64.2	37.5	62.6	70.0	76.6	78.7
Men	76.2	54.0	76.6	80.5	86.7	85.1	73.1	49.8	73.0	77.4	84.0	83.3
Women	58.7	29.6	56.6	66.1	73.6	75.3	56.2	26.6	54.0	63.4	71.1	73.5
White ⁵	67.0	41.6	65.0	71.9	78.8	80.3	64.5	38.3	62.4	69.3	76.5	78.6
Black ⁵	66.6	37.6	70.2	79.2	83.0	84.0	61.5	32.8	63.8	73.9	78.4	81.4
Hispanic ⁷	68.4	56.8	74.6	80.5	82.5	82.9	63.6	51.3	69.6	76.5	78.4	79.7

¹ Percent of the civilian population who are employed or seeking employment.² Number of persons employed as a percent of civilian population.³ Includes persons reporting no school years completed.⁴ Excludes persons enrolled in school.⁵ Includes persons of Hispanic origin.⁶ Sample size too small for stable estimates.⁷ Hispanics may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey. (This table was prepared April 1997.)

Table 376.—Occupation of employed persons 25 years old and over, by educational attainment and sex: 1996

Sex and occupation	Total employed, in thousands	Percentage distribution, by years of school completed							
		Total	Less than one year of high school	High school		College			
				1-4 years of high school, no diploma	High school graduate	Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	More than a bachelor's degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All persons									
All occupational groups	108,070	100.0	3.7	6.8	32.7	19.1	8.7	19.2	9.9
Managerial and professional specialty	34,413	100.0	0.5	1.4	12.9	14.2	8.8	35.6	26.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16,892	100.0	0.7	2.3	20.5	20.1	8.4	33.1	14.9
Professional specialty occupations	17,521	100.0	0.2	0.5	5.6	8.4	9.1	38.0	38.1
Teachers, except college and university	4,365	100.0	0.1	0.5	5.0	6.2	3.1	48.1	37.0
Teachers, college and university	806	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.6	1.6	15.3	79.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	31,138	100.0	0.9	3.6	35.6	26.0	11.1	19.3	3.5
Technicians and related support	3,478	100.0	0.2	1.4	19.4	25.1	23.1	24.8	6.0
Sales occupations	12,096	100.0	1.4	5.0	32.8	23.0	7.9	25.3	4.6
Administrative support, including clerical	15,564	100.0	0.6	3.0	41.5	28.5	10.9	13.4	2.1
Service occupations	12,656	100.0	8.1	13.2	43.0	19.6	7.4	7.4	1.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,186	100.0	5.4	11.3	47.3	20.1	9.2	5.6	1.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	14,745	100.0	8.8	15.7	50.4	15.6	4.8	4.1	0.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,932	100.0	19.1	12.8	37.9	13.5	5.4	9.1	2.3
Men									
All occupational groups	58,468	100.0	4.5	7.5	31.9	18.4	7.6	19.3	10.8
Managerial and professional specialty	17,855	100.0	0.7	1.5	11.6	14.0	6.7	35.5	30.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9,593	100.0	1.0	2.4	17.5	18.5	7.3	35.9	17.4
Professional specialty occupations	8,261	100.0	0.3	0.5	4.8	8.8	6.1	34.9	44.6
Teachers, except college and university	1,123	100.0	0.1	0.3	3.4	6.4	2.7	44.7	42.5
Teachers, college and university	460	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.6	2.0	13.3	82.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	11,326	100.0	1.3	3.4	27.3	24.8	9.7	27.8	5.7
Technicians and related support	1,635	100.0	0.1	1.4	17.6	25.3	19.5	28.7	7.4
Sales occupations	6,566	100.0	1.5	3.5	26.0	23.5	7.7	31.4	6.4
Administrative support, including clerical	3,125	100.0	1.4	4.1	35.0	27.1	8.8	19.9	3.6
Service occupations	4,947	100.0	8.8	10.8	37.7	22.3	8.5	10.3	1.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	11,084	100.0	5.3	11.2	47.4	20.3	9.4	5.3	1.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	10,913	100.0	8.1	15.1	50.2	16.5	5.0	4.4	0.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,343	100.0	20.9	13.2	37.8	12.6	4.7	8.5	2.2
Women									
All occupational groups	49,602	100.0	2.7	5.9	33.6	19.8	10.1	19.1	8.8
Managerial and professional specialty	16,558	100.0	0.3	1.2	14.4	14.3	11.0	35.7	23.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7,299	100.0	0.4	2.0	24.5	22.3	9.8	29.4	11.6
Professional specialty occupations	9,259	100.0	0.2	0.6	6.4	8.0	11.9	40.7	32.2
Teachers, except college and university	3,242	100.0	0.2	0.6	5.5	6.2	3.2	49.3	35.1
Teachers, college and university	346	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.6	1.2	17.9	77.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	19,812	100.0	0.7	3.7	40.4	26.7	11.9	14.4	2.2
Technicians and related support	1,843	100.0	0.3	1.5	21.0	25.0	26.2	21.3	4.7
Sales occupations	5,530	100.0	1.4	6.8	40.8	22.3	8.3	18.1	2.4
Administrative support, including clerical	12,439	100.0	0.4	2.7	43.1	28.9	11.5	11.7	1.7
Service occupations	7,708	100.0	7.6	14.8	46.5	17.9	6.8	5.5	1.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,103	100.0	7.3	12.1	46.4	18.1	6.6	8.5	1.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3,832	100.0	10.7	17.2	50.9	13.0	4.4	3.2	0.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	589	100.0	12.1	10.9	38.2	16.8	8.0	11.5	2.7

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey. (This table was prepared April 1997.)

Table 377.—Unemployment rate of persons 16 years old and over, by age, sex, race/ethnicity, and highest degree attained: 1994, 1995, and 1996

Sex, race/ethnicity, and highest degree attained	Percent unemployed, 1994 ¹				Percent unemployed, 1995 ¹				Percent unemployed, 1996 ¹			
	16- to 24-year-olds ²			25 years old and over	16- to 24-year-olds ²			25 years old and over	16- to 24-year-olds ²			25 years old and over
	Total	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years		Total	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years		Total	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All persons												
All education levels	12.5	17.6	9.7	4.8	12.1	17.3	9.1	4.3	12.0	16.7	9.3	4.2
Less than a high school graduate	21.0	21.5	19.9	9.8	20.2	20.8	18.6	9.0	19.7	19.7	19.4	8.7
High school graduate, no college	11.9	14.5	10.9	5.4	12.0	14.7	10.8	4.8	12.0	14.9	10.8	4.7
Some college, no degree	7.9	9.2	7.5	4.7	6.7	8.4	6.3	4.3	7.0	8.1	6.7	4.0
Associate degree	5.4	—	5.5	3.8	5.3	11.2	5.1	3.3	4.8	13.8	4.5	3.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.2	—	5.2	2.6	5.5	6.5	5.5	2.4	5.3	2.6	5.3	2.2
Men												
All education levels	13.2	19.0	10.2	4.8	12.5	18.4	9.2	4.3	12.6	18.1	9.5	4.1
Less than a high school graduate	20.8	22.5	17.5	9.3	19.9	21.6	15.9	8.8	19.8	21.2	16.4	7.8
High school graduate, no college	12.0	15.3	10.9	5.5	11.7	15.3	10.4	4.8	11.9	15.1	10.6	4.7
Some college, no degree	8.4	10.1	8.0	4.5	6.8	9.3	6.3	4.0	7.5	9.4	7.1	3.9
Associate degree	5.7	—	5.7	3.8	4.9	25.8	4.8	3.3	4.1	7.0	4.2	3.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.1	—	6.1	2.5	6.3	11.8	6.3	2.3	6.1	3.9	6.1	2.1
Women												
All education levels	11.6	16.2	9.2	4.9	11.7	16.1	9.0	4.4	11.3	15.2	9.0	4.3
Less than a high school graduate	21.3	20.2	25.2	10.5	20.8	19.9	24.4	9.2	19.5	18.1	25.3	10.1
High school graduate, no college	11.9	13.7	11.0	5.2	12.3	14.2	11.4	4.7	12.2	14.7	10.9	4.6
Some college, no degree	7.4	8.5	7.1	5.0	6.6	7.7	6.3	4.6	6.6	7.2	6.4	4.1
Associate degree	5.2	—	5.3	3.8	5.5	5.7	5.5	3.3	5.2	17.0	4.8	3.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.5	—	4.5	2.7	5.0	—	4.9	2.7	4.8	—	4.8	2.4
White³												
All education levels	10.6	15.1	8.1	4.3	10.2	14.5	7.7	3.9	10.2	14.2	7.8	3.7
Less than a high school graduate	18.1	18.7	16.8	8.9	17.2	17.7	15.9	8.3	16.7	17.0	16.0	8.0
High school graduate, no college	9.9	11.8	9.1	4.7	10.0	11.9	9.2	4.2	9.9	12.2	8.9	4.0
Some college, no degree	6.6	7.9	6.2	4.2	5.8	7.3	5.3	3.7	6.0	7.0	5.8	3.5
Associate degree	4.8	—	4.8	3.4	4.8	8.5	4.7	3.1	4.2	14.5	3.9	3.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.2	—	5.2	2.4	5.1	—	5.1	2.3	5.1	2.9	5.1	2.1
Black³												
All education levels	24.5	35.2	19.5	8.6	23.9	35.7	17.7	7.4	23.9	33.6	18.8	7.7
Less than a high school graduate	39.8	39.6	40.3	13.5	39.1	40.4	35.8	12.4	37.8	37.6	38.2	12.6
High school graduate, no college	23.1	31.4	20.6	9.9	22.5	31.8	19.3	8.2	23.0	31.5	20.0	9.1
Some college, no degree	15.8	21.4	14.9	8.1	13.0	18.7	12.2	7.5	13.7	17.1	13.1	6.7
Associate degree	12.0	—	12.1	5.8	10.7	66.4	8.5	4.6	9.7	—	10.0	5.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.0	—	5.1	3.5	8.7	—	8.6	3.2	6.1	—	6.0	3.1
Hispanic origin⁴												
All education levels	15.7	24.5	11.8	8.3	15.5	24.1	11.5	7.6	15.5	23.6	11.8	7.1
Less than a high school graduate	20.5	27.9	14.5	11.1	20.2	28.2	13.7	10.4	20.1	26.1	14.6	9.7
High school graduate, no college	13.8	20.5	12.0	7.6	14.1	18.7	12.3	6.8	13.6	20.7	11.5	6.6
Some college, no degree	10.2	14.3	9.2	6.9	10.4	14.1	9.4	6.1	10.5	13.2	9.8	4.9
Associate degree	9.2	—	9.3	5.9	4.3	15.6	3.0	5.5	8.2	—	7.5	4.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.9	—	4.9	4.2	7.4	19.4	7.8	3.5	8.1	—	8.0	3.8

¹ The unemployment rate is the percent of individuals in the labor force who are not working and who made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. The labor force includes both employed and unemployed persons.

² Excludes persons enrolled in school.

³ Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

⁴ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

—Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey. (This table was prepared April 1997.)

Table 378.—Median annual income of year-round full-time workers 25 years old and over, by level of education completed and sex: 1989 to 1995

Sex and year	Total	Elementary/secondary			College						
		Less than 9th grade ¹	9th to 12th grade, no diploma ²	High school graduate ³	Some college, no degree ⁴	Associate degree ⁵	Bachelor's degree or higher ⁶				
							Total ⁶	Bachelor's ⁷	Master's ⁸	Professional ⁸	Doctorate ⁸
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Current dollars											
Men											
1989	\$30,465	\$17,555	\$21,065	\$26,609	\$31,308	—	\$41,892	\$38,565	—	—	—
1990	30,733	17,394	20,902	26,653	31,734	—	42,671	39,238	—	—	—
1991	31,613	17,623	21,402	26,779	31,663	\$33,817	45,138	40,906	\$49,734	\$73,996	\$57,187
1992 ⁹	32,057	17,294	21,274	27,280	32,103	33,433	45,802	41,355	49,973	76,220	57,418
1993	32,359	16,863	21,752	27,370	32,077	33,690	47,740	42,757	51,867	80,549	63,149
1994	33,440	17,532	22,048	28,037	32,279	35,794	49,228	43,663	53,500	75,009	61,921
1995	34,551	18,354	22,185	29,510	33,883	35,201	50,481	45,266	55,216	79,667	65,336
Women											
1989	20,570	12,188	13,923	17,528	21,631	—	28,799	26,709	—	—	—
1990	21,372	12,251	14,429	18,319	22,227	—	30,377	28,017	—	—	—
1991	22,043	12,066	14,455	18,836	22,143	25,000	31,310	29,079	34,949	46,742	43,303
1992 ⁹	23,139	12,958	14,559	19,427	23,157	25,624	32,304	30,326	36,037	46,257	45,790
1993	23,629	12,415	15,386	19,963	23,056	25,883	34,307	31,197	38,612	50,211	47,248
1994	24,399	12,430	15,133	20,373	23,514	25,940	35,378	31,741	39,457	50,615	51,119
1995	24,875	13,577	15,825	20,463	23,997	27,311	35,259	32,051	40,263	50,000	48,141
Constant 1995 dollars											
Men											
1989	\$37,442	\$21,576	\$25,890	\$32,703	\$38,479	—	\$51,487	\$47,398	—	—	—
1990	35,836	20,282	24,372	31,078	37,003	—	49,756	45,753	—	—	—
1991	35,373	19,719	23,948	29,964	35,429	\$37,839	50,507	45,771	\$55,649	\$82,797	\$63,989
1992 ⁹	34,822	18,785	23,109	29,633	34,872	36,316	49,752	44,922	54,283	82,793	62,370
1993	34,128	17,785	22,941	28,866	33,831	35,532	50,350	45,095	54,703	84,953	66,601
1994	34,388	18,029	22,673	28,832	33,194	36,808	50,623	44,900	55,016	77,135	63,676
1995	34,551	18,354	22,185	29,510	33,883	35,201	50,481	45,266	55,216	79,667	65,336
Women											
1989	25,281	14,979	17,112	21,542	26,585	—	35,395	32,826	—	—	—
1990	24,920	14,285	16,825	21,360	25,917	—	35,420	32,669	—	—	—
1991	24,665	13,501	16,174	21,076	24,777	27,974	35,034	32,538	39,106	52,302	48,454
1992 ⁹	25,135	14,076	15,815	21,102	25,154	27,834	35,090	32,941	39,145	50,246	49,739
1993	24,921	13,094	16,227	21,054	24,317	27,298	36,183	32,903	40,723	52,956	49,831
1994	25,090	12,782	15,562	20,950	24,180	26,675	36,381	32,641	40,575	52,049	52,568
1995	24,875	13,577	15,825	20,463	23,997	27,311	35,259	32,051	40,263	50,000	48,141
Number with income (in thousands)											
Men											
1989	44,596	2,425	3,312	16,392	9,028	—	13,439	7,473	—	—	—
1990	44,406	2,250	3,315	16,394	9,113	—	13,334	7,569	—	—	—
1991	44,199	1,807	3,083	15,025	8,034	2,899	13,350	8,456	3,073	1,147	674
1992 ⁹	44,752	1,815	3,009	14,722	8,067	3,203	13,937	8,719	3,178	1,295	745
1993	45,873	1,790	3,083	14,604	8,493	3,557	14,346	9,178	3,131	1,231	808
1994	47,566	1,895	3,057	15,109	8,783	3,735	14,987	9,636	3,225	1,258	868
1995	48,500	1,946	3,335	15,331	8,908	3,926	15,054	9,597	3,395	1,208	853
Women											
1989	28,056	906	1,830	11,785	6,217	—	7,318	4,465	—	—	—
1990	28,636	847	1,861	11,810	6,462	—	7,655	4,704	—	—	—
1991	29,474	733	1,819	10,959	5,633	2,523	7,807	5,263	2,025	312	206
1992 ⁹	30,346	734	1,659	11,039	5,904	2,655	8,355	5,604	2,192	334	225
1993	30,683	765	1,576	10,513	6,279	3,067	8,483	5,735	2,166	323	260
1994	31,379	696	1,675	10,785	6,256	3,210	8,756	5,901	2,174	398	283
1995	32,673	774	1,763	11,064	6,329	3,336	9,406	6,434	2,268	421	283

¹ Includes fewer than 9 years education for 1989 and 1990.² Includes 1 to 3 years high school for 1989 and 1990.³ Includes 4 years of high school for 1989 and 1990, and equivalency certificates for the other years.⁴ Includes 1 to 3 years of college and associate degrees for 1989 and 1990.⁵ Not reported separately for 1989 and 1990.⁶ Includes 4 or more years of college for 1989 and 1990.⁷ Includes 4 years of college for 1989 and 1990.⁸ Data not collected in 1989 and 1990.⁹ Data are based on 1990 census controls.

—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—Due to rounding, numbers may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, "Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States," "Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits," various years, and "Money Income in the United States: 1995," P60-193. (This table was prepared April 1997.)

Table 379.—Total annual money income and median income of persons 25 years old and over, by educational attainment and sex: 1995

Sex, earnings, and age	Total	Less than 9th grade	Some high school (no diploma)	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	College						
					Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree or more				
							Total	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional degree	Doctor's degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Men, 25 years old and over											
Number, in thousands											
Total	80,339	6,604	7,931	25,649	13,998	5,303	20,855	13,219	4,812	1,671	1,152
With income	78,264	6,277	7,490	24,909	13,715	5,230	20,644	13,065	4,774	1,657	1,149
Percentage distribution of men with income											
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1 to \$4,999 or loss	5.0	10.1	9.1	5.0	4.3	3.5	2.8	3.4	1.8	1.6	2.3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	9.5	30.5	18.9	8.8	6.6	5.2	3.4	3.8	3.0	1.8	1.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	11.2	22.4	19.1	12.4	10.4	6.2	5.2	6.1	3.9	3.7	3.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	21.4	24.2	28.0	27.0	21.4	22.4	11.1	13.3	7.6	6.6	7.0
\$25,000 to \$34,999	17.2	7.1	13.9	20.2	20.4	20.6	14.9	17.0	12.2	9.6	9.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16.5	3.8	7.2	15.9	20.3	23.1	20.2	20.8	22.5	11.6	15.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	11.9	1.5	2.6	8.3	11.6	14.5	22.3	21.0	25.5	20.0	26.9
\$75,000 and over	7.4	0.4	1.2	2.4	4.9	4.6	20.1	14.5	23.6	45.0	34.6
Median income	\$26,346	\$11,723	\$15,791	\$23,365	\$28,004	\$31,027	\$43,322	\$39,040	\$49,076	\$66,257	\$57,356
Women, 25 years old and over											
Number, in thousands											
Total	87,984	7,019	9,171	30,911	15,203	6,868	18,813	13,321	4,288	745	459
With income	82,457	6,020	8,122	28,785	14,619	6,642	18,269	12,875	4,205	732	457
Percentage distribution of women with income											
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1 to \$4,999 or loss	17.7	26.0	25.2	18.9	16.2	13.5	12.5	14.1	9.4	6.1	4.8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	20.5	44.6	35.4	23.0	16.7	12.8	7.9	8.9	5.0	9.3	5.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14.7	17.7	19.1	17.4	15.5	12.3	7.9	9.0	5.2	6.1	5.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	20.9	9.2	14.6	24.1	25.1	24.9	17.5	19.8	13.1	10.2	6.6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12.4	1.4	3.4	9.9	14.8	18.4	19.8	20.4	19.8	12.2	16.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8.5	0.6	1.6	4.7	8.0	12.4	19.3	16.7	26.6	19.9	28.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3.8	0.4	0.4	1.5	2.7	4.6	10.5	8.2	15.4	16.4	19.5
\$75,000 and over	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.2	4.6	3.0	5.5	19.9	13.3
Median income	\$13,821	\$7,096	\$8,057	\$12,046	\$15,552	\$19,450	\$26,843	\$24,065	\$33,509	\$38,588	\$39,821

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

1994 and "Money Income in the United States: 1995, P60 -193. (This table was prepared April 1997.)

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 189, "Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits:

**Table 380.—College enrollment and labor force status of 1995 and 1996 high school graduates
16 to 24 years old, by sex and race/ethnicity: October 1995 and October 1996**

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Civilian noninstitutional population			Civilian labor force ¹					Not in labor force
	Number	Percent	Percent of high school graduates	Number	Labor force participa- tion rate	Employed	Unemployed		
							Number	Unemploy- ment rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1995 high school graduates ²									
Total	2,599	100.0	100.0	1,546	59.5	1,284	262	16.9	1,053
Men	1,238	47.6	47.6	749	60.5	602	147	19.6	489
Women	1,361	52.4	52.4	797	58.6	682	115	14.4	564
White ³	2,088	80.3	80.3	1,278	61.2	1,096	182	14.2	810
Black ³	356	13.7	13.7	202	56.9	144	59	29.1	153
Hispanic origin ⁴	288	11.1	11.1	161	55.9	96	65	40.5	127
Enrolled in college, October 1995	1,610	100.0	61.9	756	47.0	659	97	12.8	853
Men	775	48.1	29.8	358	46.1	305	52	14.7	417
Women	835	51.9	32.1	398	47.7	354	45	11.2	436
2-year	559	34.7	21.5	359	64.1	299	60	16.7	201
4-year	1,050	65.2	40.4	397	37.8	360	37	9.4	653
Full-time students	1,450	90.0	55.8	626	43.2	541	85	13.5	824
Part-time students	159	9.9	6.1	130	81.7	118	12	9.6	29
White ³	1,308	81.2	50.3	636	48.6	569	67	10.6	672
Black ³	183	11.4	7.0	77	41.9	56	21	27.0	106
Hispanic origin ⁴	155	9.6	6.0	69	44.6	40	29	(⁵)	86
Not enrolled in college, October 1995 ...	990	100.0	38.1	790	79.8	625	165	20.9	200
Men	463	46.8	17.8	391	84.5	297	94	24.1	72
Women	527	53.2	20.3	399	75.7	328	70	17.7	128
White ³	780	78.8	30.0	642	82.4	528	115	17.9	137
Black ³	173	17.5	6.7	126	72.9	88	38	30.3	47
Hispanic origin ⁴	133	13.4	5.1	92	68.9	56	36	39.0	41
1996 high school graduates ⁶									
Total	2,660	100.0	100.0	1,528	57.4	1,225	303	19.8	1,132
Men	1,297	48.8	48.8	772	59.5	605	167	21.6	526
Women	1,363	51.2	51.2	756	55.5	620	136	18.0	606
White ³	2,092	78.6	78.6	1,253	59.9	1,047	206	16.4	839
Black ³	416	15.6	15.6	232	55.6	150	82	35.4	185
Hispanic origin ⁴	227	8.5	8.5	138	60.6	100	37	27.1	89
Enrolled in college, October 1996	1,729	100.0	65.0	801	46.3	676	126	15.7	928
Men	779	45.0	29.3	348	44.7	286	63	18.0	431
Women	950	54.9	35.7	453	47.7	390	63	14.0	497
2-year	615	35.6	23.1	379	61.7	310	69	18.3	235
4-year	1,115	64.5	41.9	422	37.9	366	57	13.4	692
Full-time students	1,589	91.9	59.7	681	42.8	562	119	17.5	908
Part-time students	140	8.1	5.3	120	86.1	113	7	5.8	19
White ³	1,377	79.6	51.8	679	49.4	584	96	14.1	697
Black ³	230	13.3	8.6	94	40.9	74	21	21.8	136
Hispanic origin ⁴	115	6.6	4.3	66	57.4	55	12	(⁵)	49
Not enrolled in college, October 1996 ...	931	100.0	35.0	726	78.1	549	177	24.4	204
Men	518	55.6	19.5	423	81.7	319	104	24.6	95
Women	413	44.4	15.5	303	73.5	231	73	23.9	109
White ³	716	76.9	26.9	574	80.2	463	111	19.3	142
Black ³	186	20.0	7.0	137	73.8	76	61	44.8	49
Hispanic origin ⁴	112	12.0	4.2	71	63.9	46	26	(⁵)	40

¹ The labor force includes all employed persons plus those seeking employment. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of persons either employed or seeking employment.

² Includes persons who graduated from high school between January and October 1995.

³ Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

⁴ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

⁵ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

⁶ Includes persons who graduated from high school between January and October 1996.

NOTE.—Data are based upon sample surveys of the civilian noninstitutional population. Percents are only shown when the base is 75,000 or greater. Even though the standard errors are large, smaller estimates are shown to permit users to combine categories in various ways. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE.—U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "College Enrollment and Work Activity of 1995 High School Graduates" and "College Enrollment and Work Activity of 1996 High School Graduates. (This table was prepared July 1997.)

Table 381.—Labor force status of 1979–80 to 1995–96 high school dropouts 16 to 24 years old, by sex and race/ethnicity: October 1980 to October 1996

[Numbers in thousands]

Year, sex, and race ¹	Dropouts ¹		Dropouts in civilian labor force ²						Not in labor force
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Labor force participation rate	Employed		Unemployed		
					Number	Percent of dropouts	Number	Unemployment rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All dropouts									
1979–80 dropouts in October	739	100.0	471	63.7	322	43.6	149	31.6	268
1984–85 dropouts in October	612	100.0	413	67.5	266	43.5	147	35.6	199
1985–86 dropouts in October	562	100.0	359	63.9	259	46.1	100	27.9	203
1986–87 dropouts in October	502	100.0	333	66.4	207	41.2	126	37.8	169
1987–88 dropouts in October	552	100.0	327	59.2	240	43.5	87	26.7	225
1988–89 dropouts in October	446	100.0	292	65.4	210	47.1	82	28.0	154
1989–90 dropouts in October	405	100.0	280	69.0	189	46.7	90	32.3	125
1990–91 dropouts in October	380	100.0	235	61.8	140	36.9	95	40.3	145
1991–92 dropouts in October	406	100.0	242	59.6	147	36.3	95	39.1	164
1992–93 dropouts in October	399	100.0	254	63.8	187	47.0	67	26.3	145
1993–94 dropouts in October	510	100.0	311	61.1	219	42.9	93	29.8	198
1994–95 dropouts in October	604	100.0	409	67.7	288	47.7	121	29.6	195
1995–96 dropouts in October	496	100.0	289	58.4	210	42.3	80	27.6	206
Men									
1979–80 dropouts in October	422	57.1	305	72.3	212	50.2	93	30.5	117
1984–85 dropouts in October	321	52.5	261	81.3	163	50.8	98	37.5	60
1989–90 dropouts in October	215	53.1	173	80.2	110	51.2	63	36.2	42
1990–91 dropouts in October	189	49.7	142	75.0	92	48.8	50	35.0	47
1992–93 dropouts in October	213	53.4	156	73.5	132	61.8	25	15.9	57
1993–94 dropouts in October	259	50.8	198	76.5	151	58.2	47	23.9	61
1994–95 dropouts in October	339	56.1	251	74.0	179	52.8	72	28.7	88
1995–96 dropouts in October	241	48.6	178	74.0	123	51.0	56	31.1	63
Women									
1979–80 dropouts in October	317	42.9	166	52.4	110	34.7	56	33.7	151
1984–85 dropouts in October	291	47.5	152	52.2	103	35.4	49	32.2	139
1989–90 dropouts in October	190	46.9	107	56.3	79	41.6	28	26.1	83
1990–91 dropouts in October	191	50.3	93	48.8	48	25.2	45	48.4	98
1992–93 dropouts in October	186	46.6	98	52.6	56	30.1	42	42.9	88
1993–94 dropouts in October	251	49.2	113	45.2	68	27.1	45	40.0	137
1994–95 dropouts in October	265	43.9	157	59.5	109	41.1	49	30.9	107
1995–96 dropouts in October	255	51.4	111	43.6	87	34.1	24	21.8	144
White ³									
1979–80 dropouts in October	580	78.5	392	67.6	286	49.3	106	27.0	188
1984–85 dropouts in October	458	74.8	330	72.1	214	46.7	116	35.2	128
1989–90 dropouts in October	303	74.8	211	69.8	156	51.4	56	26.3	92
1990–91 dropouts in October	273	71.8	177	65.1	109	40.0	68	38.5	96
1992–93 dropouts in October	304	76.2	209	68.8	159	52.2	50	24.1	95
1993–94 dropouts in October	382	74.9	252	66.0	177	46.3	75	29.8	130
1994–95 dropouts in October	448	74.2	312	69.8	227	50.8	85	27.2	135
1995–96 dropouts in October	365	73.6	238	65.1	178	48.6	60	25.3	127
Black ³									
1979–80 dropouts in October	146	19.8	73	50.0	33	22.6	40	(⁴)	73
1984–85 dropouts in October	132	21.6	69	52.3	39	29.5	30	(⁴)	63
1989–90 dropouts in October	86	21.2	56	65.3	26	29.9	30	(⁴)	30
1990–91 dropouts in October	98	25.8	54	55.0	28	28.4	26	(⁴)	44
1992–93 dropouts in October	80	20.1	34	42.9	21	26.2	13	(⁴)	46
1993–94 dropouts in October	100	19.6	48	47.9	34	34.1	14	(⁴)	52
1994–95 dropouts in October	109	18.0	66	61.0	40	36.4	27	(⁴)	42
1995–96 dropouts in October	111	22.4	40	35.7	23	20.7	17	(⁴)	71
Hispanic ⁵									
1979–80 dropouts in October	91	12.3	60	65.9	43	47.3	17	(⁴)	31
1984–85 dropouts in October	106	17.3	73	68.9	40	37.7	33	(⁴)	33
1989–90 dropouts in October	67	16.5	32	(⁴)	22	(⁴)	10	(⁴)	35
1990–91 dropouts in October	61	16.1	48	(⁴)	30	(⁴)	18	(⁴)	13
1992–93 dropouts in October	60	15.0	43	(⁴)	28	(⁴)	15	(⁴)	17
1993–94 dropouts in October	108	21.2	51	47.5	31	28.6	20	(⁴)	57
1994–95 dropouts in October	174	28.8	119	68.6	84	48.5	35	29.3	55
1995–96 dropouts in October	105	21.2	71	67.7	57	54.5	14	(⁴)	34

¹ Persons who dropped out of school between October of the earlier year and October of the later year.

² The labor force includes all employed persons plus those seeking employment. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of persons either employed or seeking employment. The unemployment rate is the percent of persons in the labor force who are seeking employment.

³ Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

⁴ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

⁵ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE.—Data are based upon sample surveys of the civilian noninstitutional population. Includes dropouts from any grade, including a small number from elementary and middle schools. Percents are only shown when the base is 75,000 or greater. Even though the standard errors are large, smaller estimates are shown to permit users to combine categories in various ways. Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *College Enrollment of High School Graduates*, various years. (This table was prepared July 1997.)

Table 382.—Employment of 12th graders, by selected student characteristics: 1992

Employment characteristics	Total	Sex		Race/ethnicity					Socioeconomic status ¹				Location of school attended		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian	Low	Middle low	Middle high	High	Urban	Suburban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Percentage distribution															
Average hours worked per week during senior year															
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Did not work during year	31.8	33.0	30.7	27.6	47.4	38.9	43.3	45.0	38.2	29.8	28.2	32.5	35.6	29.4	31.6
1 to 5 hours	6.8	6.0	7.6	7.0	4.9	6.0	9.5	8.5	5.2	5.5	5.8	10.1	6.7	6.6	7.2
6 to 10 hours	9.8	8.9	10.7	11.2	6.5	5.3	6.7	5.6	6.7	8.3	10.6	12.6	9.4	9.6	10.6
11 to 15 hours	12.7	11.1	14.4	14.1	7.2	11.3	9.3	6.2	9.5	11.9	13.7	15.0	12.2	13.6	12.1
16 to 20 hours	16.1	15.0	17.2	17.3	11.9	13.3	13.5	12.5	13.4	18.6	18.4	14.0	14.3	18.3	14.9
More than 20 hours	22.7	26.0	19.5	22.8	22.1	25.2	17.7	22.3	27.1	25.9	23.3	15.8	21.7	22.5	23.7
21 to 25 hours	9.8	10.2	9.5	10.0	8.8	10.7	8.1	12.0	10.2	10.9	10.8	8.0	9.5	10.6	9.1
26 to 30 hours	5.6	6.5	4.8	5.5	6.4	6.6	4.4	3.8	6.8	6.4	5.9	3.4	5.3	5.7	5.8
31 to 35 hours	2.5	3.1	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	0.8	5.0	3.6	3.2	2.4	1.3	2.3	2.5	2.7
36 to 40 hours	3.3	4.2	2.4	3.3	2.9	4.1	3.7	0.9	4.3	4.2	2.7	2.1	3.3	2.4	4.3
More than 40 hours	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.8
Most recent type of work for employed students															
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lawn work or odd jobs	2.2	4.2	0.3	2.5	0.8	0.9	1.7	5.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.3	2.2	2.9
Food service	24.0	22.2	25.7	22.8	34.8	24.8	22.9	24.6	28.0	26.6	25.1	18.6	23.6	23.1	25.4
Delivery person	1.6	2.5	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.1	3.2	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.5
Babysitter or child care	4.3	0.6	7.9	4.8	2.4	2.2	5.0	1.1	3.2	3.9	4.5	5.4	4.9	4.4	3.9
Camp counselor/life guard	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.5
Farm worker	2.2	4.4	0.1	2.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.3	1.6	1.1	0.2	1.1	5.5
Mechanic	1.4	2.8	0.0	1.5	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.9
Grocery clerk or cashier	14.5	12.5	16.4	14.8	15.9	11.6	8.5	25.7	15.5	16.6	14.5	12.3	14.2	13.4	16.4
Beautician	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
House cleaning	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	2.0	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4
Construction	2.0	4.0	0.1	2.1	1.0	1.9	0.9	2.0	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.7
Office or clerical	6.9	2.9	10.7	6.3	9.2	8.7	12.1	5.8	6.3	6.0	7.2	8.0	9.0	6.8	5.4
Health services	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.0	4.5	2.5	2.0	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.7
Salesperson	11.8	9.8	13.7	12.0	8.7	11.9	15.0	7.9	7.2	8.8	12.5	15.8	13.4	14.1	7.3
Warehouse worker	2.1	3.9	0.4	2.2	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.9
Other	23.5	27.7	19.6	23.5	19.3	28.8	25.4	18.3	22.0	21.4	22.3	27.4	24.4	24.6	21.3
Most recent hourly wage for employed students															
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$4.25 per hour	9.9	7.2	12.4	10.3	8.3	8.8	7.9	5.8	12.2	11.4	9.0	8.0	7.9	7.5	14.8
\$4.25 to \$6.00 per hour	77.5	75.6	79.2	76.7	80.9	81.1	77.0	79.3	79.0	76.8	80.0	74.8	80.1	77.0	75.8
\$6.01 to \$8.00 per hour	7.7	10.3	5.3	8.0	5.8	6.1	10.7	6.7	5.3	8.3	6.8	9.3	7.3	9.2	6.1
\$8.01 or more per hour	5.0	6.9	3.2	5.1	5.0	4.0	4.5	8.3	3.5	3.5	4.1	7.9	4.8	6.3	3.4

¹ Socioeconomic status was measured by a composite score on parental education and occupations, and family income. The "Low" SES group is the lowest quartile.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988," Second Followup survey. (This table was prepared August 1995.)

Table 383.—Full-time employment status of bachelor's degree recipients 1 year after graduation, by field of study: 1976 to 1991

Field of study	Percent employed full-time					Percent employed full-time in a job closely related to field of study					Percent employed full-time in nonprofessional job ¹				
	1974–75 graduates in May 1976	1979–80 graduates in May 1981	1983–84 graduates in June 1985	1985–86 graduates in June 1987	1989–90 graduates in April 1991	1974–75 graduates in May 1976	1979–80 graduates in May 1981	1983–84 graduates in June 1985	1985–86 graduates in June 1987	1989–90 graduates in April 1991	1974–75 graduates in May 1976	1979–80 graduates in May 1981	1983–84 graduates in June 1985	1985–86 graduates in June 1987	1989–90 graduates in April 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	67	71	73	74	74	35	38	38	38	39	10	12	13	14	13
Professional/technical fields	77	80	82	81	80	51	51	47	47	48	9	10	13	11	11
Arts and sciences fields	56	56	56	62	64	18	17	15	25	26	12	14	15	15	14
Other	65	74	75	74	73	36	43	47	36	38	9	19	12	17	13
Newly qualified to teach	66	75	73	68	74	43	56	54	47	58	7	8	9	9	6
Not newly qualified to teach	67	71	73	74	73	33	36	36	37	36	12	13	13	14	14
Professional/technical fields	80	81	82	82	83	52	49	47	47	48	10	10	13	11	12
Engineering	79	84	84	83	84	57	55	53	46	50	4	2	3	5	3
Business and management	84	83	85	85	83	49	44	41	40	42	15	14	19	17	16
Health	75	77	75	76	86	71	66	70	65	83	2	4	2	3	1
Education ²	66	67	63	73	67	22	29	24	57	39	12	18	16	9	11
Public affairs and services	—	77	74	72	66	—	46	31	37	49	—	10	15	20	9
Arts and sciences fields	57	56	56	63	64	17	16	15	25	23	13	15	15	15	15
Biological sciences	56	45	43	42	50	26	18	17	15	26	6	8	11	11	8
Physical sciences and mathematics ³	50	58	51	76	72	19	29	20	48	48	6	2	7	9	7
Psychology	61	56	57	66	59	22	17	12	22	22	18	17	16	19	14
Social sciences	59	61	61	61	68	12	10	13	12	16	15	21	14	17	20
Humanities	56	55	59	59	59	12	14	17	19	11	17	18	19	19	21
Other	68	75	77	75	73	36	43	42	36	37	10	20	14	21	14
Communications	—	71	76	77	75	—	31	31	33	29	—	24	16	18	17
Miscellaneous	66	76	77	74	73	35	46	46	38	38	11	19	13	23	13

¹ Includes those not working in technical, managerial, or administrative types of jobs who reported that they did not need a college degree to obtain their job.

² Includes those who have not finished all requirements for teaching certification or were previously qualified to teach.

³ Includes computer sciences.

—Data not available.

NOTE.—Data are from sample surveys of recent college graduates. Notes on methodology are included in the Guide to Sources. Data exclude bachelor's recipients from U.S. Service Schools. Deceased graduates and graduates living at foreign addresses at the time of the survey are not included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Recent College Graduates" surveys. (This table was prepared August 1993.)

Table 384.—Employment status of 1992–93 bachelor's degree recipients 1 year after graduation, by field of study and occupational area: 1994
[Percentage distribution]

Status in April 1994	All fields of study	Professional/technical fields					Arts and sciences						Other fields
		Business and management	Education	Engineering	Health professions	Public affairs and social services	Biological sciences	Mathematics, computer, and physical sciences	Social sciences	History	Humanities	Psychology	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total 1992–93 graduates	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time between high school graduation and degree completion													
4 years or less	31.1	27.5	28.0	21.4	18.0	24.3	47.7	35.0	45.1	43.2	34.3	36.6	29.9
More than 4, up to 5 years	27.6	27.2	30.9	35.2	26.2	28.3	22.7	22.8	24.7	19.3	26.0	26.5	30.3
More than 5, up to 6 years	11.2	9.4	10.5	16.2	12.7	11.9	11.7	10.1	10.1	16.8	11.0	7.2	13.3
More than 6, up to 10 years	12.7	13.3	12.1	13.4	15.1	14.5	6.8	16.1	12.7	6.5	14.1	9.8	11.7
More than 10 years	17.4	22.6	18.5	13.8	28.1	21.0	11.1	15.9	7.4	14.3	14.6	20.0	14.7
Enrollment status in April 1994													
Enrolled full-time	12.0	5.0	10.9	14.6	10.5	8.7	26.6	20.5	14.4	18.2	14.2	18.4	10.5
Enrolled part-time	5.8	4.7	8.2	6.6	6.8	5.4	8.6	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.1	9.9	4.5
Not enrolled	82.2	90.3	80.9	78.8	82.7	85.9	64.9	75.1	80.7	76.6	80.7	71.7	85.0
Employed	87.0	92.4	89.4	85.0	88.7	87.8	68.8	81.6	85.5	86.1	84.3	81.4	88.3
Full time	73.1	84.7	68.3	75.8	73.4	74.6	51.6	67.8	72.5	71.7	64.1	66.9	74.6
Part time	13.9	7.7	21.1	9.2	15.3	13.2	17.3	13.9	12.9	14.4	20.2	14.5	13.8
Unemployed ¹	4.5	3.6	3.4	6.2	4.5	4.6	7.4	4.9	4.8	5.4	4.9	5.1	4.5
Not in labor force ²	8.5	3.9	7.3	8.8	6.7	7.6	23.8	13.5	9.8	8.5	10.8	13.6	7.2
Unemployment experiences since graduation													
Experienced any unemployment	28.7	27.2	34.0	33.1	19.1	26.8	28.3	25.7	31.3	34.8	30.0	23.8	28.8
Average number of consecutive months unemployed	5.1	5.4	4.6	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.7	5.8	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.8	4.6
April 1994 unemployment rate ³	4.9	3.8	3.6	6.8	4.9	4.9	9.7	5.7	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.8	4.8
Total employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Occupation													
Business management	20.1	31.4	9.2	12.2	7.2	16.3	9.3	8.0	26.4	23.9	16.7	25.6	26.9
School teacher	11.7	1.2	57.1	1.5	2.0	1.2	7.7	11.9	3.2	15.1	11.3	6.9	6.0
Engineering	4.4	0.5	(⁴)	54.3	1.5	(⁴)	0.7	6.9	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.0	(⁴)	1.7
Health professions	5.8	(⁴)	1.5	(⁴)	60.2	1.4	6.6	1.3	1.0	0.5	1.3	5.0	1.9
Other profession ⁵	15.5	19.6	7.0	2.7	5.3	27.5	14.5	11.3	15.5	12.6	24.5	19.5	20.2
Computer science/programming	3.9	3.9	0.8	7.9	0.7	0.6	3.4	25.9	2.3	1.4	3.4	1.5	1.7
Non-computer technician	3.0	1.1	0.7	5.4	7.9	1.7	15.9	4.7	1.7	1.4	1.1	2.9	3.4
Administrative/clerical/support	17.9	23.6	13.3	5.1	7.4	15.4	16.8	16.6	26.7	18.0	21.3	22.2	16.2
Mechanic operator/laborer	4.1	3.2	2.4	5.9	1.2	4.1	8.1	4.8	3.4	3.8	5.1	2.2	6.7
Sales	7.1	11.7	2.5	2.1	2.3	4.4	9.0	4.6	10.0	7.7	7.8	4.4	7.9
Service	4.2	2.4	4.5	1.3	3.7	5.4	6.2	3.0	5.5	6.8	5.4	8.7	5.4
Military/protective service	2.3	1.1	0.7	1.5	0.6	21.9	2.1	1.1	4.3	8.9	1.2	0.7	2.1
Job characteristics in April 1994													
Definite/possible career potential	72.0	77.2	75.4	81.5	80.0	67.8	57.4	75.1	68.0	66.5	65.5	52.6	67.6
Bachelor's degree required to obtain job	55.9	51.4	65.7	78.6	73.0	49.4	48.8	67.7	46.5	41.2	44.6	45.3	51.5
Job related to bachelor's degree	75.1	85.1	78.5	87.4	90.5	71.6	64.3	82.3	57.2	41.6	58.2	57.3	73.6
Annual salaries⁶													
Less than \$5,000	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.7	5.9	1.5	1.5	1.6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3.5	1.7	5.8	0.8	3.1	1.8	3.7	3.5	4.8	6.8	5.7	7.4	3.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17.8	12.5	29.8	3.4	6.3	24.7	26.3	14.5	19.3	21.1	24.3	25.4	19.5
\$15,000 to \$19,999	17.3	14.9	21.3	4.5	5.5	24.6	17.6	12.8	20.2	19.2	17.9	22.4	26.1
\$20,000 to \$24,999	22.7	22.5	27.5	12.6	13.6	21.4	24.2	20.2	28.1	16.9	27.5	23.4	23.1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	24.5	31.1	10.9	46.2	38.1	16.9	19.9	32.1	20.1	22.8	14.4	14.7	19.1
\$35,000 to \$49,000	9.9	11.8	2.0	30.4	24.1	7.6	3.9	14.2	4.2	2.5	7.3	4.8	4.4
\$49,999 to \$74,999	2.5	3.9	0.9	1.2	7.8	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.7	4.8	0.8	0.4	1.8
\$75,000 or more	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8
Average annual salary ⁷	\$24,195	\$27,069	\$19,280	\$30,948	\$31,302	\$22,042	\$22,763	\$25,414	\$22,082	\$21,047	\$21,307	\$19,463	\$21,619

¹ Percent not working, but looking for work.

² Percent not working and not looking for work.

³ Excluding those not in the labor force.

⁴ Less than 0.5 percent.

⁵ All other professional occupations excluding business, teaching, engineering, and health.

⁶ Salaries for those employed full-time in April 1994.

⁷ Respondents reporting salaries less than \$1,000 or more than \$500,000 were excluded.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up" survey. (This table was prepared August 1997.)

Table 385.—Percentage of 1992–93 bachelor's degree recipients pursuing further education within one year after graduation, by type of enrollment and undergraduate major: April 1994

Undergraduate major field of study	Ever enrolled since graduation	Enrolled full-time	Enrolled part-time	Enrolled and employed	Enrolled and not employed	Enrolled in degree program beyond bachelor's
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All graduates	27.3	12.0	5.8	—	—	17.0
Professional fields	23.5	8.6	6.1	—	—	14.2
Engineering	28.3	14.6	6.6	7.0	8.1	20.8
Business and management	15.7	5.0	4.7	13.9	8.9	8.8
Health professions	23.9	10.5	6.8	7.8	6.1	14.7
Education	33.9	10.9	8.2	15.2	11.3	19.9
Public affairs and social services	24.7	8.7	5.4	2.7	2.9	13.8
Arts and sciences fields	34.5	17.5	5.9	—	—	22.5
Biological sciences	50.0	26.6	8.6	6.4	13.2	32.6
Mathematics and other sciences	36.0	20.5	4.5	6.7	10.3	25.0
Psychology	38.0	18.4	9.9	5.8	5.7	24.0
Social sciences	31.2	14.4	4.9	10.0	10.4	19.6
History	38.4	18.2	5.3	2.1	2.7	28.8
Humanities	27.5	14.2	5.1	10.1	10.1	17.5
Other	23.6	10.5	4.5	12.2	10.4	14.0
Highest degree graduate expects to obtain						
Bachelor's degree	8.5	1.1	2.0	—	—	0.5
Postbaccalaureate certificate	31.7	5.3	0.8	—	—	11.5
Master's degree	22.9	7.4	6.0	—	—	12.8
Doctor's degree	50.5	29.5	8.6	—	—	38.6
First-professional degree	52.3	34.8	6.3	—	—	41.7
Other degree	31.0	11.9	8.7	—	—	15.1

—Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up" survey. (This table was prepared July 1997.)

NOTE.—Data are from a sample survey of recent college graduates. Notes on methodology are included in the Guide to Sources.

Table 386.—Average annual salary of bachelor's degree recipients employed full-time 1 year after graduation, by field of study: 1976 to 1994

Field of study	Average salary ¹ of 1974–75 degree recipients in February 1976		Average salary ¹ of 1979–80 degree recipients in May 1981		Average salary ¹ of 1983–84 degree recipients in June 1985		Average salary of 1985–86 degree recipients in June 1987		Average salary of 1989–90 degree recipients in June 1991		Average salary of 1992–93 degree recipients in April 1994	Percent change in constant dollars, 1976 to 1994	Percent change in constant dollars, 1991 to 1994
	Current dollars	Constant 1994 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1994 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1994 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1994 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1994 dollars			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	\$7,600	\$19,800	\$15,200	\$24,800	\$17,700	\$24,400	\$20,400	\$26,500	\$23,600	\$25,700	\$24,200	22.2	–5.8
Engineering	12,200	31,800	22,400	36,500	24,100	33,200	26,600	34,700	30,900	33,600	30,900	–2.8	–8.0
Business and management ..	10,200	26,600	16,300	26,600	18,700	25,800	21,100	27,500	24,700	26,900	27,100	1.9	0.7
Health professions	8,600	22,400	17,300	28,200	20,800	28,600	22,600	29,400	31,500	34,200	31,300	39.7	–8.5
Education ²	6,300	16,400	11,500	18,700	13,800	19,000	15,800	20,600	19,100	20,800	19,300	17.7	–7.2
Public affairs and social services	—	—	13,700	22,300	15,100	20,800	17,700	23,100	20,800	22,600	22,700	—	0.4
Biological sciences	6,500	16,900	14,500	23,600	15,100	20,800	16,400	21,400	21,100	22,900	25,400	50.3	10.9
Mathematics and other sciences	7,000	18,200	16,300	26,600	17,500	24,100	22,500	29,400	27,200	29,500	19,400	6.6	–34.2
Psychology	—	—	12,500	20,400	14,600	20,100	17,300	22,600	19,200	20,800	22,100	—	6.3
Social sciences	6,700	17,500	14,000	22,800	15,800	21,800	20,300	26,500	22,200	24,200	21,300	21.7	–12.0
History	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,000	—	—
Humanities	5,800	15,100	12,600	20,500	14,000	19,300	16,200	21,200	19,100	20,700	21,300	41.1	2.9
Communications ³	—	—	—	—	16,200	22,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	6,800	17,700	15,100	24,600	18,600	25,600	17,600	23,000	20,800	22,600	21,600	22.0	–4.4

¹ Reported salaries of full-time workers under \$2,600 in 1976, \$4,200 in 1981, and \$5,000 in 1985 were excluded from the tabulations.² Most educators work 9- to 10-month contracts.³ In 1994, data was not collected in Communications as a separate field of study.

—Data not available.

NOTE.—Data exclude bachelor's recipients from U.S. Service Schools and graduates living at foreign addresses at the time of the survey. Constant dollar adjustments based on the Consumer Price Index.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Recent College Graduates" surveys and "Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up" survey. (This table was prepared July 1997.)

Table 387.—Participation of young adults in voluntary or community service activities, by selected characteristics: 1992 to 1994

Young adult characteristics	Percent participating in voluntary or community service activity									Percentage distribution of volunteer hours per week				
	Any activity	Sports teams or clubs	Church activities	Union, farm, trade, or professional associations	Educational organizations	Youth organizations	Political clubs	Organized volunteer work ¹	Other voluntary group	None ²	Less than 2 hours	2 to 4 hours	4 to 6 hours	6 hours or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1992 to 1994 ³														
Total	37.2	7.2	11.8	1.8	6.0	10.3	3.0	10.4	7.3	62.7	15.2	7.9	5.8	8.3
Sex														
Male	36.8	9.5	11.1	1.9	4.6	11.2	2.9	8.3	7.3	63.2	14.7	7.7	5.6	8.8
Female	37.9	4.9	12.7	1.6	7.1	9.4	3.2	12.6	7.3	62.2	15.8	8.2	6.1	7.9
Race/ethnicity														
White, non-Hispanic	38.5	7.5	11.3	2.0	5.8	10.3	3.1	11.6	7.8	61.5	17.1	8.0	5.5	7.9
Black, non-Hispanic	35.9	6.3	15.8	1.1	6.4	11.5	3.1	5.8	6.2	64.1	9.6	8.1	7.7	10.6
Hispanic	31.7	6.3	11.2	0.8	6.5	9.6	2.3	6.7	5.4	68.4	9.8	7.3	6.0	8.5
Asian	35.8	5.7	10.5	1.4	7.1	8.1	3.4	13.0	8.4	64.2	14.9	8.7	4.3	8.0
American Indian	34.1	12.1	14.6	3.6	6.1	11.9	3.8	5.1	3.9	65.9	8.7	6.3	8.1	11.1
Socioeconomic status														
Low	26.4	5.0	10.4	0.9	4.0	7.4	1.5	5.9	5.0	73.6	8.2	5.8	4.5	7.9
Low-middle	30.4	6.3	10.8	1.3	3.9	8.3	2.1	7.1	6.3	69.6	11.0	6.0	5.9	7.5
High-middle	38.6	7.0	13.0	2.0	5.8	10.9	3.3	9.2	7.5	61.4	16.9	7.9	6.1	7.8
High	51.1	9.2	14.7	2.7	9.7	14.2	4.9	18.0	10.3	48.9	24.6	11.4	5.9	9.2

¹ E.g., hospital volunteer.² Not a volunteer.³ Sample survey in 1994 based on people who were high school seniors in spring 1992. Respondents to the survey were asked about their voluntary participation in selected organizations over the previous 24-month period.

NOTE.—Some persons participated in more than one organization.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Education Longitudinal Study, Third Followup." (This table was prepared July 1995.)

Table 388.—Literacy skills of adults, 16 years old and over, by selected characteristics: 1992

Selected characteristics	Prose literacy ¹						Document literacy ²						Quantitative literacy ³					
	Average score	Percent of adults with proficiency at level					Average score	Percent of adults with proficiency at level					Average score	Percent of adults with proficiency at level				
		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	272	21	27	32	17	3	267	23	28	31	15	3	271	22	25	31	17	4
Sex																		
Male	272	22	26	31	18	4	269	23	27	31	17	3	277	21	23	31	20	5
Female	273	20	28	33	17	3	265	23	30	31	14	2	266	23	28	31	15	3
Age																		
16 to 18 years old	271	16	35	38	11	1	274	15	34	38	12	1	268	20	35	33	12	1
19 to 24 years old	280	14	29	37	18	2	280	14	29	37	18	2	277	16	28	37	16	2
25 to 39 years old	284	15	24	34	22	5	282	16	25	35	21	4	283	17	23	33	21	5
40 to 54 years old	286	15	23	34	22	5	278	17	27	33	19	3	286	16	22	33	23	6
55 to 64 years old	260	26	31	30	12	1	249	30	34	26	8	1	261	25	30	30	13	2
65 years old and older	230	44	32	19	5	1	217	53	32	13	2	0	227	45	26	20	7	2
Race/ethnicity																		
White	286	14	25	36	21	4	280	16	27	34	19	3	287	14	24	35	21	5
Black	237	38	37	21	4	0	230	43	36	18	3	0	224	46	34	17	3	0
Asian or Pacific Islander	242	36	25	25	12	2	245	34	25	28	12	2	256	30	23	27	16	4
American Indian	254	25	39	28	7	1	254	27	37	29	7	0	250	33	32	28	7	1
Hispanic, Mexican	206	54	25	16	5	0	205	54	25	16	4	0	205	54	25	17	4	0
Hispanic, Cuban	211	53	24	17	6	1	212	48	30	16	4	2	223	46	20	25	6	3
Hispanic, Puerto Rican	218	47	32	17	3	0	215	49	29	18	3	0	212	51	28	17	3	1
Hispanic, Central/South American	207	56	22	17	4	0	206	53	25	16	4	0	203	53	25	18	4	0
Hispanic, other	260	25	27	33	13	2	254	28	26	32	12	2	246	31	25	31	11	1
Highest level of education																		
Still in high school	271	16	36	37	11	0	274	15	35	38	12	1	269	19	35	32	12	1
0 to 8 years	177	75	20	4	0	0	170	79	18	3	0	0	169	76	18	5	1	0
9 to 12 years	231	42	38	17	2	0	227	46	37	15	2	0	227	45	34	17	3	0
GED	268	14	39	39	7	0	264	17	42	34	7	0	268	16	38	35	10	1
High school diploma	270	16	36	37	10	1	264	20	38	33	9	1	270	18	33	37	12	1
Some college	294	8	23	45	22	3	290	9	27	42	20	2	295	8	23	42	23	4
Associate degree	308	4	19	41	32	4	299	6	23	43	25	3	307	4	19	43	29	5
Bachelor's degree	322	4	11	35	40	10	314	4	15	37	36	8	322	4	12	35	38	12
Graduate studies/degree	336	2	7	28	47	16	326	3	10	34	41	12	334	2	9	30	42	17
Region																		
Northeast	270	22	28	31	16	3	264	24	29	30	14	2	267	24	25	31	16	4
Midwest	279	16	28	35	18	3	274	19	30	33	16	2	280	17	26	34	19	4
South	267	23	28	30	15	3	262	26	29	29	14	2	265	25	27	29	15	4
West	276	20	23	33	21	4	271	22	24	32	18	3	276	20	22	32	20	5
Prison population	246	31	37	26	6	0	240	33	38	25	4	0	236	40	32	22	6	1

¹ Prose literacy is the ability to understand and use information contained in various kinds of textual material. A level 1 score of 0 to 225 requires the reader to locate a single piece of information in a short text. A level 2 score of 226 to 275 requires the reader to locate a single piece of information in the text with several distractors or to make low-level inferences. A level 3 score of 276 to 325 requires the reader to make literal or synonymous matches between the text and information given in the task, or to make low-level inferences. A level 4 score of 326 to 375 requires the reader to perform multiple-feature matches and to integrate or synthesize information from complex passages. A level 5 score of 376 to 500 requires the reader to search for information in dense text which contains a number of distractors.

² Document literacy reflects the knowledge and skills used to process information from documents. A level 1 score of 0 to 225 requires the reader to locate pieces of information based on a literal match. A level 2 score of 226 to 275 requires the reader to match a single piece of information among several distractors. A level 3 score of 276 to 325 requires the reader to integrate multiple pieces of information from one or more documents. A level 4 score of 326 to 375 requires the performance of multiple-feature matches, cycling through documents, and integrating informa-

tion. A level 5 score of 376 to 500 requires the reader to search through complex displays that contain multiple distractors, to make high-level text-based inferences.

³ Quantitative literacy is the ability to perform numerical operations in everyday life. A level 1 score of 0 to 225 requires the reader to perform a single, relatively simple, arithmetic operation. A level 2 score of 226 to 275 requires the reader to perform a single operation using numbers that are either stated in the task or easily located in the material. A level 3 score of 276 to 325 requires the reader to use two or more numbers to solve the problem. A level 4 score of 326 to 375 requires the reader to perform two or more sequential operations or a single operation in which the quantities are found in different types of displays. A level 5 score of 376 to 500 requires the reader to perform multiple operations sequentially. They must extract the features of the problem from text or rely on background knowledge to determine the quantities or operations needed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Adult Literacy Survey, *Adult Literacy in America, 1992*, prepared by Educational Testing Service. (This table was prepared February 1994.)